

WHOLE NUMBER 7,900

one of the most enjoyable in its history Thursday evening. John Dugan and Mr. George captured the first prizes and "bicycles" became the property of H. Chase and Mr. John Dugan.

## FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

To every field a flower is born,  
To every heavenly house a star;  
The moon drives fast night's spectral car;  
The sun, the charmers of the morn.  
Unto each commonwealth there comes  
The man of prophecy or fate—  
A warrior mid the roll of drums,  
A hero from a higher state.

They loom the landmarks of our race,  
Embodying each the living thought  
Wherewith his time and place were fraught,  
Which years deface but not efface.  
They stand like that stupendous chain  
Of statues in the Chinese land,  
Which, stretching leagues along the plain,  
At last is swallowed in the sand.

Each figure is a noble score  
Of doom and deed, of hope and need,  
Which he who runs may plainly read,  
And he who waits may ponder o'er.  
How different are the tales they tell  
To ears which have been tuned aright,  
Of freedom's force and evil spell,  
Of freedom's strength and manhood's might.

The conquerors hold the thrones they wrought,  
While o'er them sages lower and eers;  
Still larger rise the pioneers  
Of progress and of human thought;  
And far above these are the forms  
Of those who lived to make men free,  
Or nobly died in war's dire storms  
As sacrifice to liberty!

The Graceli and Arletides,  
Bozaris and Mielzi great,  
With Cromwell, uncrowned king  
Of fate,  
The princes of the Maccabees,  
Rout Winkfield, brave Dollivier,  
And Tussaint L'Ouverture, the bold;  
Wallace, the flaming Highland star,  
Of chivalry, the perfect mold.

And many another doughty soul  
Who strove and struggled, dared  
and died;  
But greater than these glorified,  
Or conquerors, whom history extol,  
Or kings or pontiffs of the past,  
Is he whom years will look upon  
In awe and wonder to the last,  
Is he, our father, Washington.

In speech, the orator and sage;  
In deed, the gentle man and true;  
In peace, a sunbeam to pursue;  
In war, the leader of his age.  
A model of the oldest time,  
A model for our own compeers;  
And ever stately and sublime,  
A model for all coming years.

## WASHINGTON.

The Old-Told Life's Story That Americans Never Tire of Reading.

George Washington. REMAINS TO-day the acknowledged type of American manhood, and will continue to represent the loftiest conception of disinterested patriotism. He has stamped himself permanently upon the imagination of mankind.

The greatest, the wisest and the best of men have united in according to him the profoundest eminence as a man, a patriot, a soldier and a statesman. Napoleon said of him: "This great man fought against tyranny; he has consolidated the liberty of his country. His name will be always dear to the people of France." Talleyrand declared: "History affords few examples of such renown." Lord Brougham said: "It will be the duty of the historian and the sage in all ages to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man." Dean Stanley exclaimed: "What Englishman is there who is not proud of the once-dreaded name of Washington?" And Abraham Lincoln, whose name stands second to that of Washington in the affection and gratitude of his countrymen and the reverence of mankind, paid this glowing but just tribute: "To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible."

George Washington, the first President of the United States, was born the twenty-second of February, 1732, in a plain, old-style Southern farmhouse that his grandfather, John, had built on Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1657.

His birthplace had a steep, sloping roof and projecting eaves, with a broad piazza in front, a great chimney at either end and just such a big, delightful attic as boys love to play in on days when the wind whistles without and the rain patters on the shingles.

It was in this old Virginia farmhouse that Augustine Washington, in the year 1733, brought home his second wife, Mary Ball, of Lancaster County, Virginia. In the old house were two boys of seven and nine years; they were Lawrence and Augustine; their mother, their father's first wife, had been dead nearly two years, but their new mother became almost like an own mother to them.

In this old farmhouse at Bridge's Creek, the eldest son of Augustine and Mary Washington was born. They named him George. What with his two half-brothers, Lawrence and Augustine, and his own brothers and sisters who were born after him, George Washington had plenty of company in his home. He never remembered the house in which he was born, however, for in 1753 some sparks from a Northern fire in flames and it was burned to ground.

Not a stick nor a stone of that old house remains to-day; but it has been a famous spot for many a year. In 1815, a memorial stone was placed on the spot where the house once stood. When his home at Bridge's Creek was destroyed Augustine Washington

looked to his family mansion at Mount Vernon.

Thus at 27, we find Washington a country gentleman, proprietor of a plantation upon which wheat and tobacco were raised, and fisheries and brickyards carried on. He had about 125 slaves. He became a member of the House of Burgesses, but seldom took any active part.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local self-government which after ten years culminated in the closure by act of Parliament of the port of Boston, and the Revolution. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the cry went up, "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all!"

It was at the instance of Virginia that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties— if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate.

Amongst the earliest acts of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 15, but upon the express condition that he should receive no salary.

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the people of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. On Dec. 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Md., where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace, quiet, and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission (Dec. 23), and, again in search of that repose ever so agreeable to him, retired to Mount Vernon.

## THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

Twice Chosen Unanimously to Pre- side as Chief Magistrate.

When Washington retired to Mount Vernon at the close of the Revolution he was fifty-seven years old. Just the age when a man feels like settling down and taking life comfortably.

"Let those who wish such things as office or leadership be at the head of things," he said; "I do not wish them. All I desire now is to settle down at Mount Vernon and live and do as honest man on my own farm."

But this quiet life was not to be his. Much as he wished to spend the rest of his days as a plain Virginia farmer, the people whom he had led to freedom and citizenship desired otherwise. When, therefore, according to the Constitution, the sixty-nine votes of the electors for president were opened and counted, it was found that every one of them—sixty-nine in all—named as choice of the people for president of the United States of America, George Washington of Virginia, and the farming at Mount Vernon had to be given up once more.

The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the government of the United States to begin its operations under its new organization. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. Washington, having been duly notified of his election, left his home at Mount Vernon on the 16th of April to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of travelling privately and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met by throngs of people, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard, and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grand and enthusiastic never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire, but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election (1796) he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment

and patriotism was a fitting and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

**Smallest Train in the World.**  
An interesting exhibit at the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha is to be the "Tom Thumb" train, so called because it is said to be the smallest in the world. It is the work of a young man without technical training. The engine weighs 400 pounds, and its length, with the tender is six feet seven and one-half inches. The cylinder is 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, and the driving wheels are eight inches in diameter. The engine, however, hauls six observance cars, in each of which two children may be comfortably seated. The entire length of the train is twenty-five feet. Six gallons of water in the tender tank and five in the boiler will furnish sufficient steam to propel it for two hours.

**Leather in the Old Days.**  
There was one substance—leather—which was extensively used in the vanished age of chivalry. Leather could be molded, and as "cut-leather" was much worn. Even the helm was composed of cut-leather. The "bow" always will cause wonder, for how did the warrior see at all? A man in a light may have another enemy approach him at the side or back, and with his visor up the knight never could tell exactly the whereabouts of the next foe. In some of these helmets the wearer must have been forced to bend his neck, if he could bend it away down, or away up, to see anything at all. Perhaps there were many random boys struck in former fights, and a tourney was full of blunders.

## One Cause of Forest Fires.

A traveler, who had occasion to make an encampment on a ledge of rock in an unbroken forest asserts that he witnessed the beginning of one of the most destructive forest fires that ever occurred in that region. A dead tree of enormous size blew over and lodged against another tree, which it fired almost in the form of a bow. The fierce wind awayed the top of the bent tree which supported the trunk of its fallen neighbor. It so chanced that there was a space of several feet where the fallen tree was smooth and rested on the other. The force of the wind in sweeping the bent tree back and forth soon ground the bark from the trunk of the tree. The friction caused by this grinding developed a high degree of heat, and the tourist, to his astonishment, saw the wood of the dead tree burst into a flame. The top was soon consumed and fell, scattering burning embers upon the dry leaves for some distance around. These fanned to a flame by the wind, soon created a fierce fire that swept over miles of valuable timber. Much blame has been attached to campers and nomadic persons who have, it is alleged, started fires either through carelessness or for a desire for wanton mischief. Owners of large tracts of land would do well to keep close watch of their forests during and after heavy wind storms which are not accompanied by a heavy rain. A little precaution might save thousands of acres of valuable timber.

## A Steamboat's Whistle and Bell.

Three old steamboatmen stood against the news stand of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, and watched the passengers come in from the late trains. Then they got remissent and talked river talk.

"Get an old, musical whistle," said the leader of the trio, "and your steamboat will be a success. Get a whistle that the darkeys along the river banks know and like, and they will stay with you like hypnotized subjects. There is nothing like a low, musical rumble, that is deep and sweet to the ear, for catching the good will of the blacks. I stood around the auction block when the steamer Pargond, which went down at the mouth of Red River a short time ago, was sold, and heard President Van Nostrand of the New Orleans and Western railroad pay nearly \$200 for her whistle. That whistle was known by every roostabout on the lower river. It was deep and low like thunder, but pleasant to the ear. They liked it, and the whistle was largely responsible for the success of the boat. In another minute I heard the auctioneer knock down the bell of the Pargond to President Van Nostrand for the seemingly enormous sum of about \$500. That sounds big, doesn't it, but next to the whistle comes the bell. After a steamer once becomes known by her bell and whistle, it is death to the success of the steamboat to change them."

**Narrowest Streets in the World.**  
Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

**Dyeing in Sicily.**  
Dyeing in Europe was first introduced in Sicily.

## VEGETABLES DRIED.

A NEW INDUSTRY THAT PROMISES TO BECOME IMPORTANT.

Potatoes, Carrots and Onions are Now Dried Like Fruit—Twenty Pounds of Onions Make Only One Pound by the New Process—Popular in the Mining Regions.

A new and important industry has come into existence in Santa Clara county, California, which bids fair in time to rival the fruit drying. This is the preparation of dried vegetables for the market, which at present is generally confined to the short seasons at the different fruits, but lately the vegetables have been usurping the place of the apricots, but they have now already begun to give way in turn to the prunes.

On approaching a drier it does not take one long to decide whether fruit or vegetables are being prepared, for in the latter case pungent odor rushes out to sting one's eyes and rush uncomfortably up one's nostrils—for the smell of onions is over the land. Within a lively scene is presented. Men are hurrying to and fro bearing trays and boxes, while long rows of women and children sit busily peeling potatoes and carrots, which, together with the onions, form at present the staple product. When boxes of potatoes and carrots are filled, they are poured into a large hopper, and from there fed to a machine with rotating knife-blades, which cuts them up into small slices a quarter of an inch thick. The further process which the potatoes undergo is simple, and for carrots and the other minor vegetables it is practically the same.

After being sliced the tubers are slightly sulphured in a chamber built of wood. Here great discrimination must be used, for if they are sulphured too much the potatoes will taste of the fumes; if too little they will not contain a tough, antiseptic property, and bacteria attracted by the starch will develop. Moreover, a little sulphuring is necessary to preserve the color of the vegetables as far as possible and to prevent decay.

After this process the potatoes are not spread out in the sun, but put into an evaporator. The latter looks like a small Ferris wheel, and is inclosed in a sort of brick oven with glass windows. Within this it revolves close to hot-air pipes for a few hours. When the moisture is sufficiently evaporated the ears of the wheel are stopped through the windows, and their contents are ready for shipment in sacks. When this stage is reached the sliced potatoes resemble dry chips, and it takes six or seven pounds of the fresh to make one pound of the dried. By their pungency onions possess the power of warding off bacteria, and are, therefore, only slightly sulphured to preserve their color. They are next evaporated until one-third of the moisture is expelled, and then placed in trays in the sun, just as is done with fruit. The drying process shrivels the onions so much that it takes twenty parts of the fresh to make one of the dried. While the onions are being cut up the moisture coming from them is very disagreeable and hard on the eyes of the employees.

When carrots are evaporated it takes about nine parts of them to make one dried part. Perhaps the drying process used in the case of both carrots and potatoes might be improved upon were steam employed. By using the latter the starch in the potatoes would be partly cooked and sterilized, and after this the tubers could be evaporated in a chamber similar to the one above described. In this way the potatoes could be rid of sulphur, well dried, and yet capable of being quickly soaked, and there would be no chance for bacteria to develop.

Other vegetables than these mentioned are at present in process of development but so far the industry has proved very profitable, as evinced by the increased demand for dried vegetables all over the country, but especially in the mining regions.

## Fencing.

Fencing was introduced to feminine America about fifteen years ago, when a Viennese professor brought a class of women pupils to the large cities and gave exhibitions in variety theaters. One of the class was an Austrian Countess of distinguished rank, who sought relief from the monotony of fashionable life. In New York and Boston, where the exhibitions were principally given, it became the fashion for the best people to go, and the grace and dexterity of the pretty fencers provoked a sporadic case or two in both cities, but the success did not become actually popular until a much later date. It is a very desirable diversion for women, as it develops grace and agility, quickness of thought and eye and self-control. No violent or abrupt movement is permitted, and the fencer who loses his temper is himself lost, as everything depends upon the alertness which can be skillfully exercised only when the brain is perfectly calm and the hand steady.

## The Burning of Green Wood.

Every one who enjoys sitting by a wood fire must have observed how the wood splutters and hisses, and frequently gives off little jets of flames, and again the pieces crackle and fly off at a considerable distance. This is caused by the water in the wood which, confined in the cells, becomes heated and generates steam. It is a curious fact that intense heat and intense cold produce fractures in various substances. In the most extreme cold weather it is not uncommon, especially if the cold has come on suddenly, to find trees that are split from the top to the ground by the action of the frost. Freezing expands the water in the cells of the wood, and so suddenly is this done that the trees burst as would a pitcher or mug in which water was confined.—The Ledger.

**Hell of the Blue and the Gray.**  
Chaplain Tuttle's historic bell hangs in St. Mark's Church, Chicago, and is one of the seven wonders of the city. Tuttle was chaplain at Camp Douglas, and through his efforts a chapel was built seating 600 people. The bell for the chapel was cast from the copper and silver coins contributed by the garrison and prisoners of war at the camp in 1854. After the war Chaplain Tuttle founded St. Mark's Church, and the government allowed him to hang the bell of the blue and gray in the steeple.—New York Mail and Express.

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MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

The usual middle-class education, but it included enough of mathematics to enable Washington to act as a land-surveyor. His boyhood showed many evidences of that methodical precision which was always one of his characteristics. He wrote a neat, stiff hand; he compiled "Rules of Behavior in Company and Conversation;" he surveyed the fields and plantations about the school where he was staying, and entered his measurements and calculations in a field-book with great exactness. In athletic exercises he was always foremost, and it was a favorite diversion of his to form his school-mates into companies, and engage them in sham fights. His ambition was to enter the navy; but his mother objected, and he began his work of land-surveying. At sixteen he was employed to examine the valleys of the Allegheny mountains—a task which was continued during the next three years, and performed with skill and completeness.

When Washington was about nineteen, Virginia was divided into military districts, as a measure of protection against the advance of the French. Over each division an adjutant-general, with the rank of major, was appointed. Washington was commissioned to one of these districts, and set to work to study military tactics. When he was twenty-one, he was doing the work of an experienced major-general; and was selected by Governor Dinwiddie for a service which demanded great skill as well as daring. He was required to make his way across a mountainous desert, inhabited by Indians whose friendship was hardly to be depended on; to penetrate to the frontier stations of the French; and to bring back information concerning their position and military strength, together with an answer from the French Commandant.



WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD HOME.

or as to why he had invaded the British dominions during a time of peace. It was October 31, 1753, ere Washington started; it was the middle of November when, with an interpreter, four attendants, and Christopher Gist as a guide, he followed an Indian trail into the dim mysteries of the unknown forest. After dreadful hardships Washington and his friends reached the French post, where the officers avowed their resolve to take possession of the Ohio. The commander of the fort refused to discuss with young Washington the abstract question of right. To the letter from Dinwiddie which Washington delivered, requiring the evacuation of the place, he replied by a direct refusal, and an intimation of his purpose to settle every Englishman within the Ohio Valley. Having executed his commission, Washington with his companions turned homeward. On January 16, 1754, he again found himself at the Virginia capital.

The journal of his expedition, which was published shortly afterwards, gave a very high idea of his sagacity, self-reliance, and powers of observation; and his minute description of the fort advanced his reputation as a military critic. That winter's journey had brought a new actor on the stage of the world.

Dinwiddie attempted to force the French from the ground claimed by the English. Two companies were raised and put under Washington's command. This expedition failed; the forces being too few and too poor to succeed. Yet they did some good fighting, and Washington gained great honor for his wise actions and bravery. But Dinwiddie treated him so disrespectfully that he resigned. He was soon invited to become an aide to General Braddock, who was appointed by the King to take charge of all the forces then in the field. In the operations which ensued the British General followed Washington's advice about the way to fight Indians and in consequence met a disastrous defeat and death.

In 1759 Washington married a rich and beautiful widow, Mrs. Martha Custis; she, with her two children, he

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# Woman's Dep't.

A Fellow's Mother.

"A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise,

"Knew what to do if a fellow gets hurt

By a bump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings,

And she'll tell you, if you're only true,

And she'll tell you, if you're only true,

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Remington Line for 1898.

The Remington Arms Company, of

Ilion, N. Y., have placed on the 1898

market a \$75 and a \$50 wheel, in both

men's and women's models. The first

grade is known as the Remington Special,

models 40 and 41, and embodies the

latest results of this company's long

mechanical experience and skilled

workmanship.

Frames of all 1898 models are strong-

ly reinforced at the joints and the Rem-

ington Special has a full fluted inter-

nal reinforcement, as shown in the

sectional view, a marked added strength

is secured from this method. The

crowns of the Remington Special are

hollow for saving weight. The

sprocket is in one piece, with the

teeth machined to receive the new

steel of Remington Special chain, a

distinctly Remington feature. In the

construction of this chain the ordinary

blocks have been done away with en-

tirely, which permits the use of the

same quality of steel throughout, the

gauge of the metal running lengthwise

of the chain. By the most rigid test

the Remington Arms Co. state that it

has proved the chain to be absolutely

without a flaw, and that it reduces the

weight 21 per cent.

The crank-banger bracket is another

distinctly Remington feature. It is of

heavy gauge steel. The crank-banger

tail pocket is removable, which per-

mits the entire crank-shaft and beal-

ing to be moved without disassembling

the last-mentioned crank and bearing

at bolts. The chain is the crank-banger

type, and is of heavy gauge steel, tur-

ing the crank either forward







## Furniture.

NEWPORT  
Transfer Express Co  
SUNDAY CALLS.

The charge for calls for baggage on Sundays, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., will be double the regular rate.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 39 HOLLAND AVENUE, BRANFORD OFFICE, 273 THAMES STREET, and New York Freight Office.

E. B. HARRINGTON,  
Treasurer of the Board of Directors.

## Druggists.

Charles M. Cole,

## PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES ST.,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF POST OFFICE.

NEWPORT, R. I.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

Manufacturers of Wright's Ointment, a Real Cure of the Highest Merit.  
Wright's Eucalypti and Eucalypti Ointment,  
Wright's Eucalypti and Eucalypti Ointment,  
Washington Square, Newport, R. I.

## "GRANGE STORE."

SPRING STYLES, 1897.

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

Patent and Enamel Leather, Kangaroo,  
Calf, Russel and Russel  
Viel at

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,  
214 THAMES STREET.

## J. T. MARTIN,

BOTTLE,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

and agent for

LEAVY & BRITTON'S CAN-  
ADA MALT ALES AND  
THE CELEBRATED  
WHATCHEER LAGER

538 THAMES ST., COR. LEE ST. NEWPORT,  
R. I. (Telephone 11-1151.)

## REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1897, my place of business will be No. 13 Market Square. Any one who has umbrellas or parasols will please call for them here.

I shall have larger premises and will buy at the lowest prices and sell at the lowest prices.  
ROBERT HANCOCK, Ferry Wharf.

## NEW STOCK.

CARPETS,  
OIL CLOTHS,  
LINOLEUM,  
RUGS, MATS,  
ART SQUARES,  
WALL PAPER,  
—AND—  
WINDOW SHADES.

Standard Goods at Low Prices.

W. C. COZZENS & Co.,

138 THAMES ST.

## Quinine Whisker

Prevents and Cures a Cold.

all kinds known. Sold in all the prices  
of saloons in Newport.

T. J. LYON, Agent

## PITCHER'S

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Fac-simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

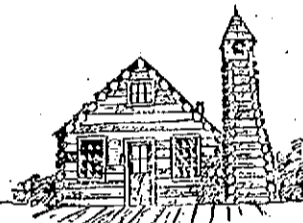
Appears on Every Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## A LOG CABIN CHURCH.

Unique Religious Edifice in Alaska to Be Abandoned.

The famous log cabin church of Alaska, at Juneau, is to be abandoned, and a modern edifice will take the place of the picturesque old landmark. The old church is exceedingly primitive, being built entirely of great, rough hewn logs, and was one of the first miners' homes erected in Juneau. Later it was unoccupied for a number of years except by visitors, but afterward was used as a lodging house, blacksmith shop, and, rumor says, as a saloon. However, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., the present moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, delivered a lecture on board of one of the tourist steamers for the purpose of raising funds to buy the log cabin for a church. The proceeds, together with money contributed by the miners, was sufficient to make the purchase, and in 1891 Rev. S. H. King was installed as pastor of the first white church in Juneau. The Presbyterian board sustains a mission for the natives, who have their own church and services.



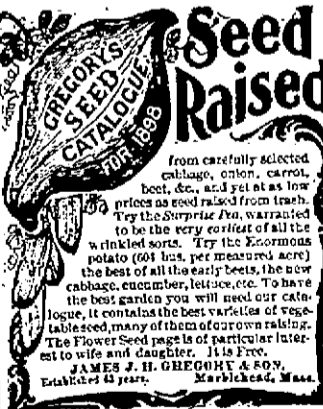
FAMOUS LOG CABIN CHURCH OF ALASKA.

Mr. King remained until 1893, when he returned to the States, and for three years the church was without a minister, until in May, 1896, the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Condit, was commissioned. There were only five of the original members remaining in the town, but Mr. Condit has built up a membership of thirty-three, nearly all of whom are young people. He has organized a Christian Endeavor society with twenty members, while the Sunday-school enrolls seventy children. But the days of this unique church edifice are numbered, for it is out of harmony with the development of the town, and the money has been raised for the new building, which will be built next summer. But tourists will miss the log cabin, or the Church of the Northern Light, and Mr. Condit regrets that it cannot be preserved as a relic of the early religious history of Alaska.

The building is about twenty-five by thirty feet and is heated by stoves and lighted by electricity. The bell tower being entirely separate from the church, it is necessary to ring the bell from the outside.

## Paris's Secret Police.

The secret police of Paris is quite distinct from the regular force. The members are generally unknown to each other, and one detective is often employed to watch another.



Ask your DRUGGIST for a generous TRIAL SIZE.  
ELLY'S CREAM BALM contains no poisonous mercury, nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed, gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Always inflammation, heals and protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses' Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c. Druggists or by mail. ELLY BROTHERS, 26 Warren St., New York.

## CALAMITY



## COAL!

W. D. BOEHRING & Co. H. T. HEDGES WITH CARGO

LOBBERY AND LYKEN'S VALLEY COAL.

On the way

500 tons SUSQUEHANNA  
Stove and Chestnut

for sale by

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co

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Due to other national banks.....	11,163 15
Due to State Banks and Bankers.....	4,352 30
Due to Rhode Island Bank.....	215 00
Judicial deposits subject to check.....	217,416 66
Cashiers' checks outstanding.....	1,836 84
Bills payable.....	25,000 00
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$250,833 45</b>
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:	
I, Charles T. Hopkins, Cashier of the above	
statement, do solemnly swear that the above	
statement is true, to the best of my knowledge	
and belief.	
<b>WITNESSES:</b> THAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st	
day of March, 1893.	
<b>EUGENE O. O'NEILL,</b>	
Notary Public.	
<b>CORRECTOR-ATTEST:</b> Lewis L. Simmons, Peter	
Kidg, Samuel Adams, Directors.	
<b>1893</b>	
<b>REPORT</b>	
<b>OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL EX-</b>	
<b>CHANGE BANK, at New York, in the State</b>	
<b>of Rhode Island, at the close of business, on</b>	
<b>February 14, 1893.</b>	
<b>RESOURCES.</b>	
<b>DOLLARS.</b>	
Overland disbursements.....	\$199,243 06
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	551 21
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	50,000 00
U. S. Premiums on U. S. Bonds.....	17,326 00
Stocks, securities, &c.....	30,619 33
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	22,629 87
Dues from approved reserve agents.....	863 07
Cheques and other negotiable items.....	1,812 41
Notes of other National Banks.....	130 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels	
and Cents.....	1,328 85
Lawful Money Reserve in Cash.....	1,000 00
<b>Spends.....</b>	<b>18,488 30</b>
Legal tender notes.....	1,174 00
Reimbursement fund with U. S. Treasurer	
(2% of circulation).....	25,000 00
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$171,850 25</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>	
<b>DOLLARS.</b>	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund.....	40,000 00
U. S. Bonds.....	1,000 00
Taxes paid.....	14,718 12
National Bank notes outstanding.....	73,850 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	217,416 66
Bills payable.....	25,000 00
Dues treasury, U. S.....	1,300 00
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$171,850 25</b>
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:	
I, Augustus C. Titus, President of the	
above named bank, do solemnly swear that the	
above statement is true to the best of my	
knowledge and belief.	
<b>WITNESSES:</b> AUGUSTUS C. TITUS, President.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th	
day of February, 1893.	
<b>EDWARD S. PECKHAM,</b>	
Notary Public.	
<b>CORRECTOR-ATTEST:</b> John F. Sanford, Ed-	
ward S. Peckham, Gardner B. Reynolds, Di-	
rectors.	
<b>CITY OF NEWPORT.</b>	
<b>Proposals for Sites for New City Hall.</b>	
<b>SEALED PROPOSALS</b> will be received by	
the Joint Special Committee on City Hall,	
at the office of the City Clerk until Thursday,	
March 17th, 1893, at 1 o'clock p. m., for	
the acquisition of sites for City Hall, and pro-	
posals to describe with particularity the land	
and the price at which the same will be sold,	
and to be accompanied by an agreement to	
execute within three days after the date of the	
award of the purchase of the site, and the price	
shall have the option of purchase at the price	
named in the proposal at any time during a	
period of ninety days from the date of the	
offer.	
Blank agreements can be obtained from the	
Chairman or Secretary of the Committee on	
City Hall.	
<b>JOHN W. ROBERTS,</b>	
Chairman.	
<b>CHARLES H. KOENIG, JR.,</b>	
Secretary.	